# Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999

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## Message from the Chair

**Lawrence Joe**

*Chair*

Dec. 19, 1997 to Dec. 19, 2002, 5 years

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board is the primary instrument for the management of fish, wildlife and their habitat in the Yukon as per Chapter 16 of the Umbrella Final Agreement. Over the past year we have worked diligently to fulfill our mandate by working with the governments, Renewable Resources Councils, individuals and various organizations. We have established a number of working groups to handle the different matters and issues that arise. Our approach is to be proactive rather than reactive - to anticipate major problems and work with the public to address them in a fair and positive manner. This is not always an easy task as we try to get everyone's input prior to making recommendations for the benefit of our fish, wildlife, and their habitats to conserve these invaluable resources for ou future generations.

I would like to thank the Board members whose terms expired for all of their hard work and also welcome the ne Board members to our team. We have a number of goals and objectives to carry out in our work and with the Boarc members coming from such diverse backgrounds, I am confident that we will get the job done to benefit all.

The public is always welcome to our meetings and we lool forward to your input and cooperation in carrying out our duties and recommendations.

I would also like to thank the staff for their dedication and loyalty in assisting the Board in carrying out their mission.

***Special thanks to the following Board members for fulfilling their terms as follows:***

**Charles Stricker**
December 20, 1994 to December 19, 1998

**James Close**
December 20, 1994 to December 19, 1998

**J. Roger Alfred**
December 20, 1994 to December 19, 1998

**Bruce Charlie**
December 20, 1994 to December 19, 1998

**Tess Madigan**
December 19, 1997 to January 18, 1998

## Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

### The following are the current Board members:

**Gerry Couture**
December 20, 1994 to
December 19, 1999
"The Board has arrived at the point where it is working on more policy issues such as harvest monitoring, habitat protection, catch and release fishing, access management, and the application of traditional knowledge rather than worrying about who might be shooting an individual moose...I think that we are finally getting there"

**Art Johns**
December 20, 1994 to
December 19, 1999
"Lets live now for the future...protect our fish, wildlife and especially the habitat. If we lose the habitat we lose the wildlife. We are all one and depend on each other, so lets live in harmony with one another".

**Georgina Sydney**
December 20, 1994 to
December 19, 1999
"We must maintain balance if we are to survive on this earth. We can't overuse our fish and wildlife because we have plenty right now. So let's keep it in check and be conservative and think of all our future generations. As stated in the UFA when decisions are being made concerning fish, wildlife and habitat, we must consider both scientific and traditional knowledge".

**Douglas Urquhart**
December 19, 1997 to
December 19, 2002
"The only way to resolve tough public issues is to get everyone involved. The Board was created to handle difficult controversial matters with fairness and full opportunity for public input. While such exercises can at times be stressful, the rewards of providing positive, imaginative solutions with public consensus are what keep us all going through the hard times".

**Shirley Ford**
December 20, 1994 to
December 19, 1999
"We are fortunate to be in a situation in the Yukon where we can be proactive rather than reactive to wildlife concerns such as access management and harvest monitoring".

**Niels Jacobsen**
March 4, 1999 to
February, 2004
"In order to properly care for our fish and wildlife, I believe we must have the feeling that we belong to and are a part of our natural environment. Only then can we develop the true appreciation and understanding necessary to make responsible management decisions".

**Yvonne Lepage**
May 20, 1999 to
December 19, 2002
"We are the gate-keepers to our natural world. Be conservative of renewable resources. Live it, teach it and respect it. We have a moral duty for now and for future generations".

**Joe Johnson**
December 19, 1997 to
December 19, 2002
"Our Board works hard, putting together a good management plan today for our children tomorrow."

**Clyde Blackjack**
March 4, 1999 to
February, 2004
"Being a part of this Board has been a big issue for me because fish and wildlife has always been in my heart and I care for them and this is the most important issue in the Yukon. Protected areas, habitat and harvest areas are important. We need to protect these spots for the future generations to enjoy. We need everyone's participation in this issue."

**Mike Vance**
March 4, 1999 to
February, 2004
I am honored to be appointed by YTG to sit as a Board member. It is my hope that the Board will make an important contribution to the good management of renewable resources for all of our children in the future".

**Ed Kormendy**
March 4, 1999 to
February, 2004
"Being a new member of the YFWMB has presented many challenges and insights over the last year. Many different interest groups have differing opinions on how best to manage fish and wildlife. These distinctive interest groups have various ways of expressing their views and disproportionate capacities to influence public opinion. One of the main challenges I feel that the YFWMB has is to make sure that all Yukoners are heard and their views are genuinely considered. After this process is complete, then to make informed recommendations that will insure healthy non-consumptive and consumptive fish and wildlife populations for future generations of Yukoners.

## The Secretariat

**Pearl Callaghan**
**Executive Director**
May 8, 1996 to present

**Desirée Baldéras**
**Executive Assistant**
April 1, 1999 to present

**Lucille Jack**
**Office Manager**
Oct. 2, 1995 to June 18, 1999

The Board and Staff gives special thanks to Lucille for her dedication and diligence to her work for the Board over the past few years. Good luck Lucille in all your endeavors in the future.

## Board Office


| | |
|---|---|
| Located at: | 410D Jarvis Street, Whitehorse Yukon |
| Telephone: | (867) 667-3754 |
| Fax: | (867) 393-6947 |
| E-Mail Address: | yfwmb@hypertech.yk.ca |
| Mailing Address: | Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board<br>Box 5954<br>Whitehorse, Yukon<br>Y1A 5L7 |

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## The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board was established in February of 1995, when the four First Nation Final Agreements and the Umbrella Final Agreement were signed into effect.

The parties to the Yukon Final Agreement are:

1. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and
2. The Government of the Yukon as represented by the Government Leader of the Yukon on behalf of the Yukon and
3. The Yukon First Nations as represented by the Chairperson of the Council for Yukon First Nations.

The Board is identified by the Agreements as the **"primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife Management in the Yukon"** and works in partnership with the established Renewable Resources Councils in each of the Traditional Territories recognized by the Agreements, and with the Yukon First Nations governments.

The Board consists of twelve members. - Six are recommended by Yukon First Nations and six by the Government of the Yukon. The Minister of Renewable Resources appoints the Board members.

The Board exercises its "primary" role on issues that affect fish, wildlife, habitat and users territory-wide. The Renewable Resources Councils play the "primary" role on matters that are specific to their Traditional Territories.

Governments are responsible for day to day fish and wildlife management and enforcement of laws. They gather information on fish and wildlife resources and design management approaches based on their analysis.

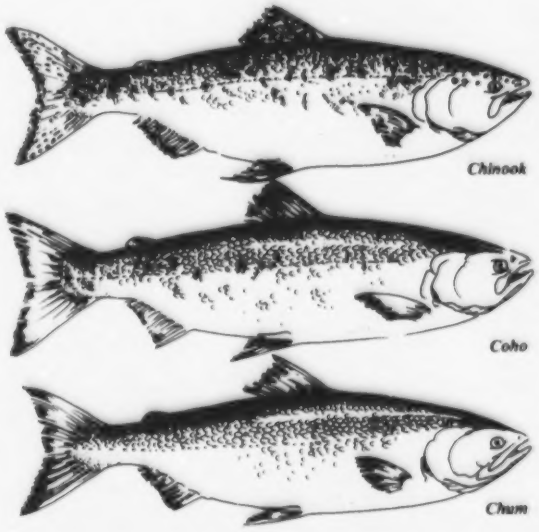
The Board relies on its partners and the public for technical information, advice and local and traditional knowledge on fish and wildlife matters.

The Board focuses its efforts on Yukon wide policies, legislation and other measures to protect habitat and guide management of fish and wildlife for today and the future.

The Board influences management decisions in relation to wildlife issues through public education and by recommendations to Yukon, Federal, and Yukon First Nation Governments. Recommendations are based on the best technical and traditional/local information available.

## Yukon Salmon Committee

The Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC) is a public advisory body set up under the Umbrella Final Agreement. The Committee is a sub-committee of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board but functions independently as far as its operations are concerned. This committee was established as the main instrument of salmon management in the Yukon. The Committee's main concern is the conservation of Yukon Salmon stocks. With this guiding principle in mind, the Committee makes recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on all matters related to Yukon salmon. The Yukon Salmon Committee is described in the UFA, Chapter 16.7.17 to 16.7.20.




Salmon Committee members also serve on the Yukon River Panel which represents the Yukon in ongoing Pacific Salmon Treaty negotiations between Canada and the US.

The Committee works closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Yukon First Nations, Renewable Resources Councils and the public. Your input is welcomed. If you have any questions or concerns about Yukon salmon you can contact them as follows:

Phone number: (867)393-6719 or (867)393-6725
Fax: (867)393-6738
E-mail: salmon@yknet.yk.ca
Mailing address: 100-419 Range Road,
Whitehorse, YK Y1A 3V1

**The Yukon Salmon Committee members are:**

Carl Sidney, Chair, Yukon River
Gerry Couture, Vice-Chair, YFWMB
Clyde Blackjack - YFWMB
Steve Taylor - Yukon River
Frances Wellar - Alsek River
Chuck Hume - Alsek River
William Josie - Porcupine River
Stanley Njootli - Porcupine River
Llewellyn Johnson - Domestic Fishery
Joni Mackinnon -Sport Fishery
Gordon Zealand - Executive Secretary
Louise Naylor - Executive Assistant

The Yukon Salmon Committee also issues a separate annual report.

# Matters for the Board

## 1. Proposed Regulation Changes:

One of the principle functions of the Board is to provide public input to wildlife management through consultations on proposed regulation changes. While the majority of changes are usually presented by the Department of Renewable Resources, it is important to note that any member of the Yukon public can propose a regulation change. All proposals must undergo a screening and review process, which takes approximately one year to complete.

### *Screening Process:*

The screening process of the Board is used to sort out the issues that the Board can deal with and refers other problems to the attention of appropriate agencies. It is also used to make sure that all the information the Board needs is available when a matter is to be considered.

The Screening Process is assisted by the Board's Secretariat and draws advice from whatever sources it considers appropriate, including Renewable Resources Councils, the Department of Renewable Resources, First Nations, Elders, interest groups or people proposing regulation changes or other initiatives.

In considering matters that have been referred to the Board, the Screening Process considers:

- if there is a widely shared perception that there is a problem;
- if the problem can be confirmed by the observations of trappers, hunters or others out on the land;
- supported by biological or technical data;
- supported by traditional knowledge; and
- If it is a conservation or allocation problem that puts fish, wildlife or habitat at risk or if it affects the fish and wildlife.

The Screening Process also needs to determine if matters that people want to consider fall within its primary jurisdiction. One of the objectives of the Fish and Wildlife Chapter of the Agreement is "to develop responsibilities for renewable resource management at the local level." Renewable Resources Councils, where they exist, are the primary instrument for regional wildlife management and a protocol worked out between the Board and Councils ensures that the Board will not attempt to deal with regional matters unless asked to by a Council.

When faced with regional matters that have clear territorial repercussions, the Board is committed to cooperating with Councils to develop approaches and solutions, which will work at both levels.

It is important to remember that some issues forwarded to the Board may be better dealt with by other agencies or by combinations of co-management partners. In these instances, the Screening Process attempts to identify appropriate partners or lead players and may make recommendations on who is best equipped to deal with a given problem.

Where Councils are not yet in place, the Board has encouraged local efforts to develop consensus on issues before it wades in. In some cases it has done so by assigning members to monitor or participate in community initiatives to develop approaches to problems.

In general, people or groups who have identified problems

HOW COME WOLVES AND DOGS EAT GRASS AND THROW UP EVERY SPRING?
THEY USED TO BE HERBIVORES LIKE US AND THEY MISS IT!
YOU MEAN THEY WANT TO BE LIKE US?!!
WE CALL IT 'MOOSE MIMICRY' RESULTING FROM SEVERE UNGULATE ENVY!!
AND WE CALL THAT 'MOOSOMORPHIZING' DEFINING OTHER SPECIES IN TERMS OF YOURSELF!!
OF COURSE WE HUMANS NEVER DO THAT

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are encouraged to work with regional biologists, the First Nation and any trapping, fishing, hunting and conservation organizations in their community to develop common understandings of matters.

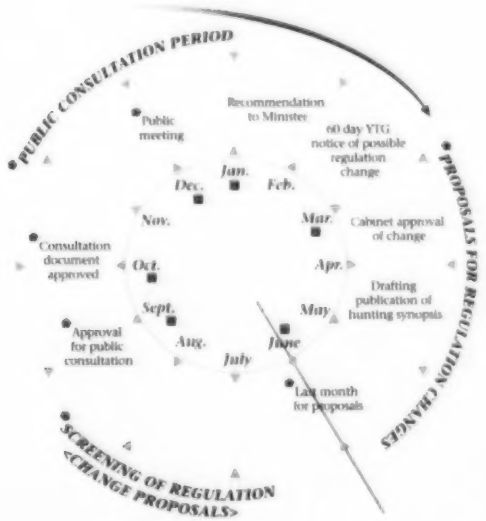
In making a recommendation, the Board looks at the conservation values associated with the problem, the Board's workplan and long term priorities, and the priority placed on the matter by its co-management partners.

Before the Board can recommend when a problem should be dealt with, it also looks at whether there is enough information available to make a decision. If information is lacking, the Board will attempt to outline what information is needed and what work needs to be done before it can schedule a matter for detailed consideration. The Board may also set up working teams on issues, which require detailed study.

Different problems may suggest different solutions ranging from educational initiatives to new or amended legislation, policies or management plans. Some specific measures, such as the setting of Total Allowable Harvest levels when wildlife required for subsistence are at critical levels, are specifically provided for in Final Agreements. Year to year harvesting adjustments is usually made by regulation changes.

Examples of Board approaches to specific problems are found throughout this report.

## The Following Diagram Describes The Regulation Change Cycle:




● *One year previous to possible regulation change*
■ *Usually scheduled Board meetings*

## Screening in Brief - The Basic Questions.

- **WHAT do people think the problem is?**

  (Is it really a problem?)

- **WHY do they think it is a problem?**

  (Is something a threat to wildlife? Are people unhappy with the allocation to users?)

- **WHERE is the problem?**

  (Is it confined to one traditional territory, or does it affect the whole Territory?)

- **WHO should be doing something about it?**

  (Is it really the Board's business?)

***Screening in Brief - the answers which trigger Board Action***

If a review of a matter shows the following then the Board should deal with the problem:

- that there is a significant problem related to fish and wildlife or habitat;
- that it has trans-regional or territorial importance or that there is no local or regional agency that can deal with it; and
- that the Board has the jurisdiction to make recommendations to the Minister or another agency which has jurisdiction.

***Research Tools***

The Board has a number of technical tools it can use to gather and interpret the information needed to deal with issues. These include:

- consultation
- the collection of traditional and local knowledge
- scientific studies or research
- social studies or research including surveys
- legal advice; and
- management advice.

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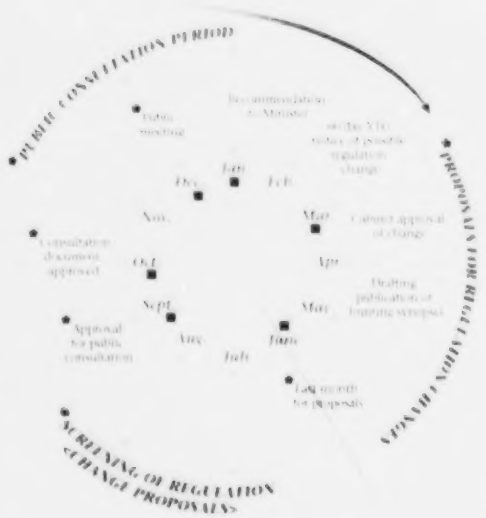


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## 2. Proposed Regulation Changes for 1999:

### *Background:*

In November of 1998, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board published a booklet outlining three proposals for changes to the Yukon Wildlife Regulations and the Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations. There was one proposal from the Government of Yukon, one from the Mayo Renewable Resources Council, and one from the Teslin Renewable Resources Council.

The booklet was available to the public November 13, 1998. The proposed regulation changes were advertised in the Whitehorse Star and the Yukon News in November and December 1998. The deadline date for responses was December 15, 1998.

The public meeting was held at 7:00 p.m. on December 9, 1998 at the Yukon Inn, Fireside Room. At this meeting each proposal was fully explained by the proponent and members of the public were given full opportunity to comment. In addition the Board accepted written submissions until December 15, 1998 on all proposals.

### *Summary of Responses:*

Prior to the formal public consultation phase, the Board process requires that first level consultation be carried out in the development of proposals. At this stage recommendations were made to the proponents and to affected stakeholders to consult and develop solutions.

Following the public consultation period, public responses were reviewed by the Board and the Teslin and Mayo Renewable Resources Councils and summarized as follows.

### *Summary of Proposed Regulation Changes and Recommendations:*

In January and February 1999 the Board and the Teslin and Mayo Renewable Resources Councils made the following recommendations to the Minister of Renewable Resources for his approval to make the proposed regulation changes for 1998:

#### Proposal #1.
#### Set up an Annual Permit Hunt for Wood Bison

The Department of Renewable Resources proposed to set up a regular permit hunt for wood bison in the Yukon. To do this, the department proposed to:

- define wood bison as a big game animal under the Wildlife Act
- allow Permit Hunt Authorization to be issued for bison under the Act, set a bag limit of one bison per season, and
- establish a general open season for bison from August 1 to April 30, with season dates for specific subzones to be set as a condition of the permit.

A $50 seal fee had been suggested for resident bison hunters, along with a $500 trophy fee which would only apply to guided non-residents who may be allowed to hunt bison in the future.

**The Board's Recommendation:**
*"The Board does not recommend changing the status of bison under the Wildlife Act at this time."*

During discussion and consultation it became apparent to the Board that until clarity is achieved as to how aboriginal rights to hunt apply to transplanted populations under UFA 16.7.12.2 any change in the status will only create greater uncertainty and tension in the public mind. The Board feels that continuing with the present sundry permit system will allow governments to seek a clear answer to the allocation question.

The Board also requested clarification on its powers, responsibilities and status in the management of fish and wildlife with regards to the harvesting of transplanted species under the UFA 16.7.12.2 from the Implementation Planning Working Group, YTG Land Claims Secretariat.

FEWER HUMMINGBIRDS THIS SPRING"
LOGGING!
EVEN ASPENS ARE BEING LOGGED NOWADAYS!
NOT FOR LACK OF FLOWERS!
WOODPECKERS!
WOODPECKERS MAKE HOLES IN ASPENS!
ARE SCIENTISTS AWARE OF THIS?
SAP!
IN EARLY SPRING HUMMINGBIRDS RELY ON SAP FROM WOODPECKER HOLES!
MARTEN, I NEED AN EXPLANATION.
HEY! I JUST TOLD YOU!!
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE! IT'S NOT THE WORDS.. IT'S HOW YOU HEAR THEM!

The Board and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust also offered the Trust's services to run a lottery for bison sunder permits in order to provide funds for bison research and management.

**The Minister's Response:** *"At this time I am setting aside the recommendation from the board until I have had the necessary opportunity to better appreciate the basis for it.... I would like to clarify that, in accordance with interpretations from the Department of Justice and Land Claims Secretariat, UFA 16.7.12.2 does not pertain to aboriginal rights....it is the Yukon Government's position that the proposed addition of wood bison under the definition of big game animal under the Yukon Wildlife Act does not affect the harvesting rights of First Nations under the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements."*

**The Board's Response:** *"The Board accepts the setting aside of this recommendation with the qualification that the Board continues to feel that there remains uncertainty in the public mind as to the status of Bison in relation to aboriginal rights to hunt. The Board further recommended that the proposed regulations establishing permit fees and seal fees be amended to allow the Minister to waive or adjust these fees to a level that would allow a non-Government lottery to take place while maintaining a reasonable total cost to the Yukon hunter of obtaining a permit."*

## Proposal #2.
## Reduce the daily catch and possession limits for Lake Trout on Teslin Lake from two fish to one fish

The Teslin Renewable Resources Council proposed to implement a conservation measure to reduce the harvest of the trout in Teslin Lake from a daily catch and possession limit of two fish to one fish.

**The Teslin Renewable Resources Council's Recommendation:**
***"To reduce the daily catch limit of lake trout in Teslin Lake from two to one fish acted on immediately."***

**The Minister's Response:** *"I accept the Council's recommendation to reduce the daily catch limit for lake trout on Teslin Lake from two fish to one fish. Since this regulation change is not included in the 1999 Recreational Fishing Synopsis, my Department will inform anglers through a media press release and by posting signs at access points at the lake."*

## Proposal #3.
## Registration hunts for moose on Ethel and McQuesten Lake

The Mayo Renewable Resources Council and the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation proposed that any resident hunter who wishes to hunt a moose within 1 kilometer of the shores of McQuesten Lake and 500 meters of the shores of Ethel Lake would be required to obtain a registration permit. This proposal serves to limit the number of moose killed along the immediate lakeshores and disperse hunting pressure farther inland.

The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun supports this proposal and will ensure that its members and members of other First Nations obtain a registration permit for these areas.

Other registration permit requirements are:

· Registration permits would be available in the Mayo Office of the Department of Renewable Resources. Hunters will be able to phone the office to see if there are permits available before traveling to Mayo.

· Registration permits would be valid for a maximum of 10 days during the regular hunting season.

· Registration permits are free of charge.

· The system would be in place for the fall hunting season of 1999.

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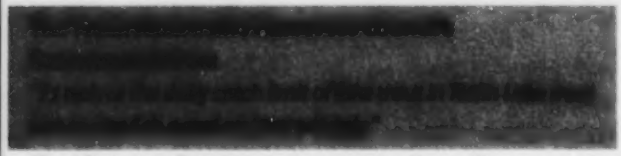
The Board and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust also offered the Trust's services to run a lottery for bison sunder permits in order to provide funds for bison research and management.

**The Minister's Response:** *"At this time I am setting aside the recommendation from the board until I have had the necessary opportunity to better appreciate the basis for it.... I would like to clarify that, in accordance with interpretations from the Department of Justice and Land Claims Secretariat, UFA 16.7.12.2 does not pertain to aboriginal rights....it is the Yukon Government's position that the proposed addition of wood bison under the definition of big game animal under the Yukon Wildlife Act does not affect the harvesting rights of First Nations under the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements."*

**The Board's Response:** *"The Board accepts the setting aside of this recommendation with the qualification that the Board continues to feel that there remains uncertainty in the public mind as to the status of Bison in relation to aboriginal rights to hunt. The Board further recommended that the proposed regulations establishing permit fees and seal fees be amended to allow the Minister to waive or adjust these fees to a level that would allow a non-Government lottery to take place while maintaining a reasonable total cost to the Yukon hunter of obtaining a permit."*

## Proposal #2.
## Reduce the daily catch and possession limits for Lake Trout on Teslin Lake from two fish to one fish

The Teslin Renewable Resources Council proposed to implement a conservation measure to reduce the harvest of the trout in Teslin Lake from a daily catch and possession limit of two fish to one fish.



**The Minister's Response:** *"I accept the Council's recommendation to reduce the daily catch limit for lake trout on Teslin Lake from two fish to one fish. Since this regulation change is not included in the 1999 Recreational Fishing Synopsis, my Department will inform anglers through a media press release and by posting signs at access points at the lake."*

## Proposal #3.
## Registration hunts for moose on Ethel and McQuesten Lake

The Mayo Renewable Resources Council and the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation proposed that any resident hunter who wishes to hunt a moose within 1 kilometer of the shores of McQuesten Lake and 500 meters of the shores of Ethel Lake would be required to obtain a registration permit. This proposal serves to limit the number of moose killed along the immediate lakeshores and disperse hunting pressure farther inland.

The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun supports this proposal and will ensure that its members and members of other First Nations obtain a registration permit for these areas.

Other registration permit requirements are:

· Registration permits would be available in the Mayo Office of the Department of Renewable Resources. Hunters will be able to phone the office to see if there are permits available before traveling to Mayo.

· Registration permits would be valid for a maximum of 10 days during the regular hunting season.

· Registration permits are free of charge.

· The system would be in place for the fall hunting season of 1999.

**The Mayo Renewable Resources Council's Recommendation:**

***"Registration hunts on Ethel and McQuesten Lakes. The Council has spent considerable amounts of time in the past three years discussing this issue with our partners in wildlife management. These include Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation, Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Department of Renewable Resources, Community of Mayo, Village of Mayo, Community of Keno City, North Region Regional Biologist, Northern Tutchone Regional Biologist and members of the public around the territory.***

***This proposal in no way detracts or diminishes any aboriginal harvesting rights in other areas or in the future. This proposal has been evolving for many years and has looked significantly different at other times. We feel strongly that this form of the proposal is the best compromise for the many different user groups involved. The council feels that this proposal is a workable and effective alternative to the present management regime. It treats all Yukoners equally and sets a significant standard for the new era of wildlife management."***

**The Minister's Response:** *"The technical data indicate that overall moose populations in the Mayo area are healthy and growing, based on surveys conducted in 1988, 1993 and 1998. However, I understand the Council" concerns of increasing harvest pressure and possible local overharvest of moose along the shores of Ethel and McQuesten Lakes based on local knowledge, and the need to more effectively monitor and manage that harvest.*

*Should we consider some form of registration hunt, some of the elements of your proposal would have to be modified...The future of a registration hunt, should we proceed, would be contingent on review and evaluation of a number of important objectives...There is no information in your recommendation with respect to the legal enforcement and administrative framework proposed to ensure compliance for First Nations harvesters. It is important that there be a clear understanding of how the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation would proceed in this regard to ensure compliance before proceeding with the implementation of the registration hunt proposal....Given the timeframe and the outstanding questions that need to be addressed with this proposal, it could not be implemented before the 2000 hunting season. The public comments on the proposal, specifically the points raised by the Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation in their written opposition to the proposal, will also have to be addressed..."*

## 3. Board Working Groups

In order for the Board to carry out its objectives and strategic goals, it has established a number of working groups. The members of these working groups are from the Board itself, various Renewable Resources Councils, the Department of Renewable Resources, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and interested parties or individuals.

### *Access Management Working Group*

Based on comments from individuals, organizations, First Nations, Renewable Resources Councils and governments the Board has concluded that increased vehicular access to all areas throughout the Yukon is a major public concern. In cooperation with the Department of Renewable Resources and Renewable Resources Councils the Board has established an Access Management Working Group.

As Access Management is such a wide-ranging topic, the scope of the Working Group has been limited to deal specifically with the impacts of off-road vehicles (ORV) on fish and wildlife and their habitats. Some preliminary work on this issue was carried out by the Department of

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YES! YOU ARE THE HERO OF THE DAY!!
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98-22

## Objectives of The Board

The objectives of the Board are laid out in Chapter 16 of the Umbrella Final Agreement as follows:

16.1.1.1 to ensure Conservation in the management of all Fish and Wildlife resources and their Habitats;

16.1.1.2 to preserve and enhance the renewable resources economy;

16.1.1.3 to preserve and enhance the culture, identity and values of Yukon Indian people;

16.1.1.4 to ensure the equal participation of Yukon Indian people with other Yukon residents in Fish and Wildlife Management processes and decisions;

16.1.1.5 to guarantee the rights of Yukon Indian People to harvest and the rights of Yukon First Nations to manage renewable resources on Settlement Land;

16.1.1.6 to integrate the management of all renewable resources;

16.1.1.7 to integrate the relevant knowledge and experience both of Yukon Indian People and of the scientific communities in order to achieve Conservation;

16.1.1.8 to develop responsibilities for renewable resource management at the community level;

16.1.1.9 to honor the Harvesting and Fish and Wildlife management customs of Yukon Indian People and to provide for the Yukon Indian People's ongoing needs for fish and wildlife;

16.1.1.10 to deal fairly with all Yukon residents who use Fish and Wildlife resources in the Yukon; and

16.1.1.11 to enhance and promote the full participation of Yukon Indian People in renewable resources management.

Renewable Resources which commissioned a clear understanding of the status of ORV related habitat disturbance in the Yukon, the Group engaged a contractor to investigate the most likely regions of the territory where ORV disturbance may be occurring and this report plus the Canada wide survey will be published by the Board together with an action plan for further work on this issue.

## *Catch and Release Working Group*

For many years the Board has received expressions of public concern about the practice of live release fishing and more recently whenever planning exercises are taking place for the management of fish and wildlife in the Yukon, the question of Catch and Release fishing and it's application as a management tool is raised.

In order to provide the opportunity for a Yukon-wide dialogue on live release fishing the Board declared this as a priority in its 1997/98 work plan and to date has produced two reports: "The Importance of Fishing and Fish Harvesting to Yukon First Nations People" and "An Evaluation of Hooking Mortality Resulting from Live-Release Fishing Practices". These plus a third report on the economic and social importance of angling in the Yukon will provide the necessary background to facilitate public discussion of the issue.

In pursuing this course of action the Board has made it clear that this initiative was taken on by the Board itself, and not in response to government or other agency interests. Secondly, it is not the intent of the Board to prohibit live

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In pursuing this course of action the Board has made it clear that this initiative was taken on by the Board itself, and not in response to government or other agency interests. Secondly, it is not the intent of the Board to prohibit live

release or selective fish harvesting as a management tool but rather to provide clear understanding of the practice and a guidance based on public input toward improved management of angling in the Yukon.

Throughout the remainder of 1999, the Board will continue to solicit public input regarding this issue including a workshop in the fall to propose recommendations for discussion at the annual public meeting in December. Based on the public input and suggestions the Board will ultimately provide recommendations to the Yukon government for the improvement of live release fishing as a management practice in the Yukon.

## *Communications Working Group*

The goal of the working group is to develop a communications strategy for the Board to include options in all media regarding communication with the public, governments and other organizations.

The methods of public communication that the Board currently employs are the annual report, public meetings, press releases, media interviews with the Chair, assistance with regulation proposals, special project videos, Open House, and public service announcements.

Communication with governments are accomplished through the annual report, exchanging correspondence, providing minutes of Board meetings, informal contact, technical advice, co-hosting workshops, participating in Management Plans, meetings, and participation on committees.

Communication with Special groups occur via the annual report, providing the agenda and minutes of Board meetings, exchanging correspondence, hosting annual meetings with the Renewable Resources Councils, reporting on specific activities, collaborating on fact finding, assisting with regulation proposals, assisting with public communication, and providing meeting agendas.

The Board will be adding members to this working group to develop a short video, media advertisements, and a website.

## *Forty Mile Caribou Herd Working Group*

In 1920, the Forty-Mile Caribou Herd was estimated to number 568,000 animals. This herd ranged from Whitehorse Yukon to White Mountains, north of Fairbanks, Alaska. Since then, this herd has undergone a major decline in population and range size due to over-harvesting, unfavorable weather, and predation. In October 1995 a planning team was set up to create a management plan that would increase the herd. The planning team includes Yukon and Alaska representatives from state, federal and territorial wildlife managing agencies. This team developed recommendations for recovering the herd and the ecosystem that depends on it. This plan is scheduled to end in 2000.

In the meantime, the herd has been increasing and according to the management plan, a draft harvest plan must be prepared for the period 2001 through 2006 for both Alaska and the Yukon. The Yukon component of the harvest plan must a) involve First Nations, RRC's and YTG and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, b) present the proposal to the public for review and c) make recommendations to First Nations and YTG on harvest so that the structure for managing Yukon Harvest is in place by the fall of 2001. To undertake the Yukon commitments to both the management and harvest plans the Board has established a Forty-Mile Herd Working Group.

## *Harvest Monitoring Working Group*

In 1997, the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources was approached by four First Nations to discuss how they become engaged in harvest monitoring within their traditional territories. In response, the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources hosted a workshop in June 1997 which was attended by the Department, the Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board, Renewable Resource Council's, First Nations, Parks Canada, and the Tetlit Gwitchin Renewable Resources to discuss First Nations harvest reporting. Consensus was reached on the value of wildlife management and implementing one coordinated system of harvest monitoring for all wildlife harvesting in the Yukon.

It was also agreed that a working group should be formed to seek to produce a proposal for a coordinated harvest monitoring system with public input. The Board informed the Minister that it was willing to take the lead on this group. As background preparation for this project a contractor was hired to gather information from other jurisdictions and on past and present harvest monitoring by Yukon First Nations. In October 1998 the Working Group held a two day workshop in order to come up with a draft Harvest Monitoring Model to be put out to the public in the Spring of 1999.

Following public consultation the Board will prepare a final draft for public review at the December 1999 public meeting and subsequently recommend the revised Harvest Monitoring Model to all appropriate governments.

# The Board's Strategic Goals

In order to achieve the ends as outlined in Ends Policy, the Board will annually establish and \review its strategic goals. The goals for the year were:

1. Expansion of the Forty-Mile Herd into its former Yukon range.
2. Participate in Integrated Wildlife Management plan for each traditional territory.
3. Participate in Forest Management Plans to each traditional territory.
4. Harvest Monitoring Programs for all Yukon hunters.
5. Protection of the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou Herd.
6. Completion of the Outfitters Qualifications document.
7. Establish suitable residency requirements for Yukon hunters.
8. Yukon wide consensus on catch and release fishing policy.
9. Review drafts of Regulation of commercial wilderness recreation industry.
10. Develop reporting system for emergency killing of wildlife.
11. Ensure means of habitat protection for wildlife.
12. Achieving clarification of roles and responsibilities with Renewable Resources Councils and all governments.
13. That all Yukon hunters are trained in use of firearms for wildlife conservation and public safety.
14. That Yukoners are aware of Board functions and educated on current fish and wildlife issues.
15. That use of wildlife meat by outfitting concessions receives public approval.
16. Finalize guidelines and sample protocols for use of traditional knowledge in fish and wildlife management.
17. Participating in the development of a new harvest management system in Yukon.
18. Monitor the progress and implementation of the Yukon Protected Areas Strategy.
19. Proclamations of amendments to the Wildlife Act for habitat protection
    **Workplan: Completed**
20. Revision of the quartz and placer mining acts and mining land use regulations.
    **Workplan: Completed**
21. Review drafts of Wilderness Recreation Licensing Act and Regulations.
    **Workplan: Completed**
22. Recommend Bison Management Plan to YTG and monitor implementation.
    **Workplan: Completed**

## Habitat Protection Working Group

Soon after the Board was implemented in 1995 it declared habitat protection to be its top priority. At that time the habitat protection amendments to the Wildlife Act had not been proclaimed and the Board worked diligently for several years to ensure that provisions for habitat protection were incorporated into the Wildlife Act.

Following proclamation of habitat protection amendments to the Wildlife Act in January 1998, the Board turned its attention to creation of regulations to enforce the Act. To do so, the Board formed a Habitat Protection Working Group which has spent the past year developing a workshop based on real life scenarios in order to explore means to which fish and wildlife habitats may be adequately protected in the Yukon.

The results of the workshop plus relevant references will be produced in report form by the Board early in the fall of 1999.

## Meat Management by Outfitting Concessions Working Group

Members of the public often bring to the Board their concerns about the proper management of meat by outfitting concession. In addition, the RRC's have recommended that the Board undertake to produce a set of guidelines and recommendations for regulation of meat management by outfitting concessions in the Yukon. To do so, the RRC's suggested that the Board convene a working group with representation including, but not limited to, the Yukon Territorial Government, the RRC's and the outfitting industry.

At the Yukon RRC Annual Workshop in Mayo on November 27-29, 1997 there was a joint resolution made by the Alsek RRC, Carmacks/Little Salmon RRC, Mayo RRC, Teslin RRC, and Vuntut Gwitchin RRC on Meat Care. This resolution was presented to the Yukon Outfitters Association at the YOA General Assembly on December 4, 1997. The resolution pointed out that the outfitting industry should work with the Yukon Government, the RRC's and the Board to provide policies and guidelines that will ensure proper meat handling by outfitting concessions, and that the RRC's support the efforts of individual councils to address improper meat care in their own Traditional Territory.

On February 3, 1998 the Board received a letter from the Director of Field Services, Renewable Resources on examples of other jurisdiction requirements. In general, Canadian jurisdictions do not have any specific meat care conditions and legislation with the exception of the NWT, which is in the process of developing some licensing conditions.

A Working Group has been set up, consisting of one representative each from the Board and the RRC's. In addition, the Yukon Outfitters Association has been asked to appoint a member to this working group. The Outfitter Meat Management Working Group will be tasked to (1) work on the perception of outfitter meat wastage, and (2) develop Terms of Reference and a schedule for carrying out duties.

## Traditional Knowledge Working Group

When the Umbrella Final Agreement came into effect in February 1995, it established a legal requirement for many resource management processes to incorporate Traditional Knowledge at all levels of discussion and decision making. With respect to fish and wildlife management, the UFA objective is to "integrate the relative knowledge and experience of Yukon Indian People and of the scientific communities to achieve Conservation (of fish and wildlife resources)."

THESE DRUMS HAVE BEEN LEAKING HERE FOR 10 ★@ YEARS!
HOW MANY LETTERS HAVE WE WRITTEN ABOUT THEM?!!
AND WE PUT THEM ON EVERY CLEAN-UP PROPOSAL!!
THAT NEVER GOT FUNDING!!
WELL.. UM, WE COULD LOAD THEM INTO YOUR TRUCK AND TAKE THEM TO THE DUMP?
98-23
@A LARIVIERE
TELL YOU WHAT!! I'LL FAX THE @A!! GOVERNMENT AND WE'LL PICKET THEIR OFFICES AND CALL THE MEDIA!! THAT'LL GET ACTION!!

In attempting to fulfill this objective, the Board established communications with the Elder's Council and in addition to its requirement that proponents of any wildlife regulation proposal must have consulted with First Nations, the Board has added the condition that the proponent demonstrate that efforts have been made to acquire relevant traditional knowledge regarding the proposal.

In an effort to provide some guidance and momentum to the use of traditional knowledge in fish and wildlife management, in April 1998, the Board hosted "Two Eyes: One Vision" - a Traditional Knowledge conference which combined the insights of elders with real life examples of how such knowledge us being used in fish and wildlife management in the Yukon and neighboring jurisdictions.

The conference proved to be very effective in increasing the awareness of the Yukon public and government staffs about the value of traditional knowledge plus workable techniques for acquiring such information and using it properly. A summary of the conference will be produced by the Board in the fall of 1999. As well, the Board cost shared with Northern Native Broadcasting, production of a traditional knowledge documentary video. Copies of the video will be sent to all appropriate governments and/or co-management organizations and are available from the Board on request.

One important outcome of the conference is that, in preparing and implementing integrated wildlife management plans for particular Traditional Territories, it has become a standard policy that the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources and the First Nation work together to document traditional knowledge as a necessary first step in producing such plans.

Although considerable progress has been made in the general acceptance of the value of traditional knowledge, there are still many hurdles to overcome regarding the actual utilization of such information in day-to-day fish and wildlife management. Consequently, the Working Group turned its attention to facilitating the actual implementation of traditional knowledge, including participation in a CYFN workshop and developing draft material that may be useful to people or organizations mandated with traditional knowledge responsibilities and commitments. The Working Group will continue to work closely with CYFN and YTG until it is apparent that traditional knowledge has become a working component of fish and wildlife management in the Yukon.

# 4. Other Fish and Wildlife Issues

## *Bill C-65, Species at Risk Act*

In the Yukon it is the Board's mandate to oversee fish and wildlife management and make recommendations to ensure that no species or population becomes endangered. In September of 1995, Environment Canada contacted the Board with an invitation to comment on the Canada Endangered Species Protection Act. On January 28, 1997 the Board made a submission to the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development. In its submission, the Board presented concerns regarding consultation, jurisdiction, and habitat protection while supporting the concept of the Canada Endangered Species Protection Act and recognizing the importance of introducing legislation that will protect endangered species and their habitat.

Bill C-65 died on the Order Paper in April 1997 when a federal election was called. There were many problems, and few parties were happy with the version that was terminated.

The new federal endangered species legislation is part of implementing the National Accord signed in the fall of 1996 by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Governments to provide a framework for working together to protect species at risk. It will build on the extensive consultation process under way and upon the previous bill, but will be different from Bill C-65. It will also require new Cabinet approvals.

Consultations are taking place with the provinces and territories, a wide cross-section of interests, stakeholders,

other federal departments, wildlife management boards, aboriginal peoples, Crown corporations, and with specific groups (e.g. the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board).

In January, the Assembly of First Nations started a series of regional discussion sessions and similar discussion sessions or consultations were planned for other aboriginal peoples through their umbrella organizations. In February drafting instructions were drawn up to send to Cabinet for approval. At the time, there was a March target for introduction into the House of Commons.

The Board and First Nations were consulted with prior to this legislation going to first reading. This is in line with the obligation in the Land Claims Agreement, 16.3.3.2. A letter was sent to the Minister of the Environment indicating that the Board reviewed the information at hand and that it is prepared to suggest that they go ahead with tabling of this legislation as soon as possible with the following specific comments:

"Firstly, we are pleased with the explicit recognition given to the role of Aboriginal Peoples, and Wildlife Management boards and Councils set up under Land Claims Agreements. In addition we note that the legislation will afford a status to traditional knowledge comparable to that of scientific knowledge in making determinations under the Act.

Secondly, we note that although the Act will establish the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, the Terms of Reference will be established only by regulation, as will the criteria for assessing the status of a species. We look forward to being consulted on those regulations when they are being considered.

We of course will expect to be fully consulted at the second reading committee stage of this legislation when we will have the full legal text to work with. We expect that your department will ensure that consultation will take place at a time and place that allows the Board to fully participate."

## *Local Harvest Management*

The matter of local preference has come up in a lot of community meetings. Local preference, as discussed, does not speak to native harvesting rights as those are protected under the Final Agreements. Instead, such preference looks at providing local licensed hunters with greater opportunities than those Yukon residents who are not considered "local".

In order to address this the Board asked for a report from the Department of Renewable Resources on the legal and administrative ramifications of a local preference strategy. The Department delivered the following report:

There are three difficulties with the concept of local preference. First, any provision which allows different treatment of individuals based on place of residence in the territory could be considered offensive to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms - the supreme law of Canada. The Charter states:

15(1) "Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and benefit of the law..."

Allocating harvest opportunities to licensed hunters based on place of residence in the Yukon could be successfully challenged under the equality provisions of the Charter noted above.

Second, Yukon's current Wildlife Act only distinguishes between residents, non-resident Canadians, and non-resident aliens. It does not distinguish "among" Yukon residents or provide for priority to one group of residents over another respecting the allocation of licenses. Further, in the Land Claim Agreements, Section 16.1.10 states that it is an objective of the Chapter "to deal fairly with all Yukon residents who use Fish and Wildlife Resources in the Yukon."

Finally, creating another allocation level creates some very difficult management regimes where allocation has to be distributed to three graduated levels - First Nation subsistence harvests, "local" residents harvests, and "others" (the remaining residents and non-residents). Some obvious questions then arise - who is a local resident? Do they have to live within a defined area for a certain time? What if there are two communities that are in close proximity? Where do "other" residents harvest?

Providing a preferential advantage to people based on the distance they live from a given wildlife population, therefore, has some significant legal and administrative difficulties, let alone the expected controversy of what other residents would consider unfair.

Board discussions with the Department of Renewable Resources point to the need for a territory-wide strategy to deal with hunter pressures and distribution along with various options to address such pressures. The Board will continue to pursue this possibility in the coming year.

## *Hunting of Small Game by Non-residents*

The Board had an in depth discussion on the hunting of small game by both residents and non-residents at its Board meeting on January 19-21.

The Board understands that the matter of hunting of small game by non-residents has resulted in a number of brochures being distributed in different languages by the Department. However, members of the public continue to raise concerns.

To address the public's concerns, the Board requested that the Department carry out the following action item for both resident and non-resident hunting of small game:

1. Educate the Public through the newspapers on the statistics regarding hunting of small game by residents and non-residents and on the effects on non-residents small game hunting of the new firearms regulations.

2. Directly inform organizations and individuals concerned of the same information in #1.

3. Develop a brochure or a handout that accompanies each small game license upon issue that specifically draws the hunter's attention to the regulations on small game hunting, including regulations on wastage. This handout should explain that for many Yukon people, small game animals are a food source and not a "varmint". It could even include recipes for preparing various small game animals in order to underline the fact that Yukoners insist that all wildlife be properly used and treated respectfully.

## *Status of the Southern Lakes Caribou Herd*

In 1993, the Carcross/Tagish First Nation hosted a workshop to develop an action plan for the recovery of the caribou that range within the Southern Lakes area. During the workshop a 5-year plan was developed to manage the herd, protect its habitats and increase the combined Carcross/ Ibex population.

When the recovery program began, the Ibex herd numbered about 150 animals and the Carcross herd size was unknown.. In March 1997 the Carcross herd was censused at about 450 animals and in March 1998 the Ibex herd was counted at about 450 caribou. As of June 1999 about 900 caribou were estimated for the two herds combined. At this point it is uncertain when the expected target population of 2,000 caribou will be achieved but it is clear that the recovery program needs to continue if the objectives are to be attained.

According to its original recommendation three years ago, that harvesting of the Southern Lakes herd be prohibited, the Board reviewed the status of the herd and after deliberation with the Southern Lakes Steering Committee and the Departments caribou biologists, the Board decided that the herd is not yet ready for harvest. The population goal of the Southern Lakes caribou herd has not been reached and a harvest plan with allocations is not in place yet.

## *Status of the Chisana Caribou Herd*

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Board recommended Chisana caribou be put on 0 permits in 1994 with a request that the Department provide a review within three years. The following is that review:

The Chisana caribou herd numbered about 3,000 in the 1960's, but by 1987 herd size was about 1,800. Since 1987 herd size has plummeted to less than 350 animals as of June 1999. Current composition of the herd is mainly cows, with few calves and adult bulls. The main cause of the herd decline is very low calf survival rates. Harvest of caribou averaged 37 bulls from 1979 to 1992 in Alaska. Yukon harvest averaged about 8 animals. David Dickson, Dickson Outfitters, voluntarily stopped hunting Chisana caribou in the early 1990's because of his concern that the herd was in trouble. In Alaska, hunting of Chisana caribou was closed in 1994.

In an effort to reduce First Nation harvest of Chisana

caribou along the Alaska Highway, the Fish and Wildlife Branch has raised the Chisana problem at annual community meetings, and meetings with the White River First Nation. In 1998, signs were erected along the highway where the herd has traditionally wintered; stating that continued hunting of the herd could lead to its eventual extinction.

An informal cooperative research and management plan with Alaska agencies will be established, allowing future studies to develop. The primary benefit of the plan would be to establish a 5-year program to assure the most important information be collected and appropriate management actions would be taken for protection and conservation of the herd.

## Conferences and Workshops:

1. 8th Annual Caribou Workshop, Whitehorse, YK
   April 20-24, 1998
2. Sustainable Development CPNF, Whitehorse, YK
   May 12-14, 1998
3. Yukon Forest Advisory Committee, Whitehorse, YK
   May 25-26, 1998
4. Council for Yukon First Nations, Annual General Assembly
   Champagne, YK,
   July 7-9, 1998
5. National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk,
   Ottawa Ont, August 10-12 1998 and
   October 21, 1998
6. Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y), Ft. Simpson, NWT
   September 11-13, 1998
7. Council for Yukon First Nations, Contaminants
   Conference, Whitehorse, YK,
   September 28-30, 1998
8. Renewable Resources Council follow up meeting
   Teslin, YK,
   November 18-21, 1998
9. Sustainable Canadian Recreational Fisheries,
   Toronto Ont., November 19-21, 1998
10. Northwest Boreal Forest meeting hosted by
    Canadian Wildlife Services, Whitehorse, YK,
    February 22-23, 1999

## Other Matters Tended to by the Board:

Over the past year, representatives of the Board took part in the following:

1. Development Assessment Process ongoing meetings
2. Agricultural and Grazing Lease Policies Review ongoing meetings
3. Salmon Sub-Committee ongoing meetings
4. Forty Mile Caribou Herd/Alaska Board of Game ongoing meetings
5. Yukon Protected Areas Strategy
6. Yukon Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act

## Annual Meeting of Renewable Resources Councils and the Board:

The Umbrella Final agreement chapter 16.7.15 states that the Board shall meet no less than annually with the Chairpersons of the Renewable Resources Councils. The meeting this year was in Whitehorse on March 12, 1999 with the Resource Councils from Alsek, Teslin, Little Salmon/ Carmacks, Selkirk and Mayo.

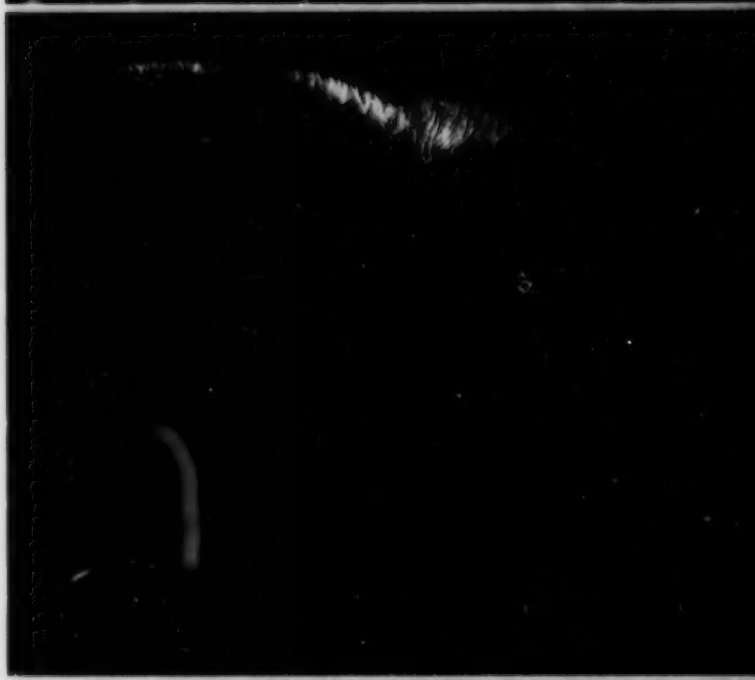
Each of the Resource Councils have matters that they deal with on a regular basis and this meeting gives them a chance to express an concerns or raise any issues or questions they may have. Some of the topics covered at the meeting were as follows:

1. Harvest Monitoring
2. Issues Framework Flowchart
3. Development Assessment Process (DAP)
4. Timing on Permits and Screenings
5. Northern Boreal Forest
6. Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC)
7. Outfitter Quota Appeal Committee Operating Procedures
8. Meat Management Working Groups
9. Implementation Review
10. RRC Shutting Down
11. Forty-Mile Caribou Herd Working Group

The Board has established working Groups for several of these topics (Harvest Monitoring, Meat Management, and Forty-Mile Caribou Herd) and the Resource Council members received progress reports from the Board and briefings on each of these matters.

In order to keep better track of information and recommendations that arise, the Department of Renewable Resources along with the Board and the Renewable Resources Councils have developed a website. This website is still in its first stages and should be up and running very soon. One of the major uses for this website will be for the issue of Harvest Monitoring. It will allow the collecting, storing and compiling of harvest information to be done simply and accurately.

The Board is available to assist the Resource councils in any way possible and invites the new Resource Councils to attend and participate in these annual meetings.



Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

# Non-consolidated Financial Statements
# March 31, 1999

***Auditor's Report***

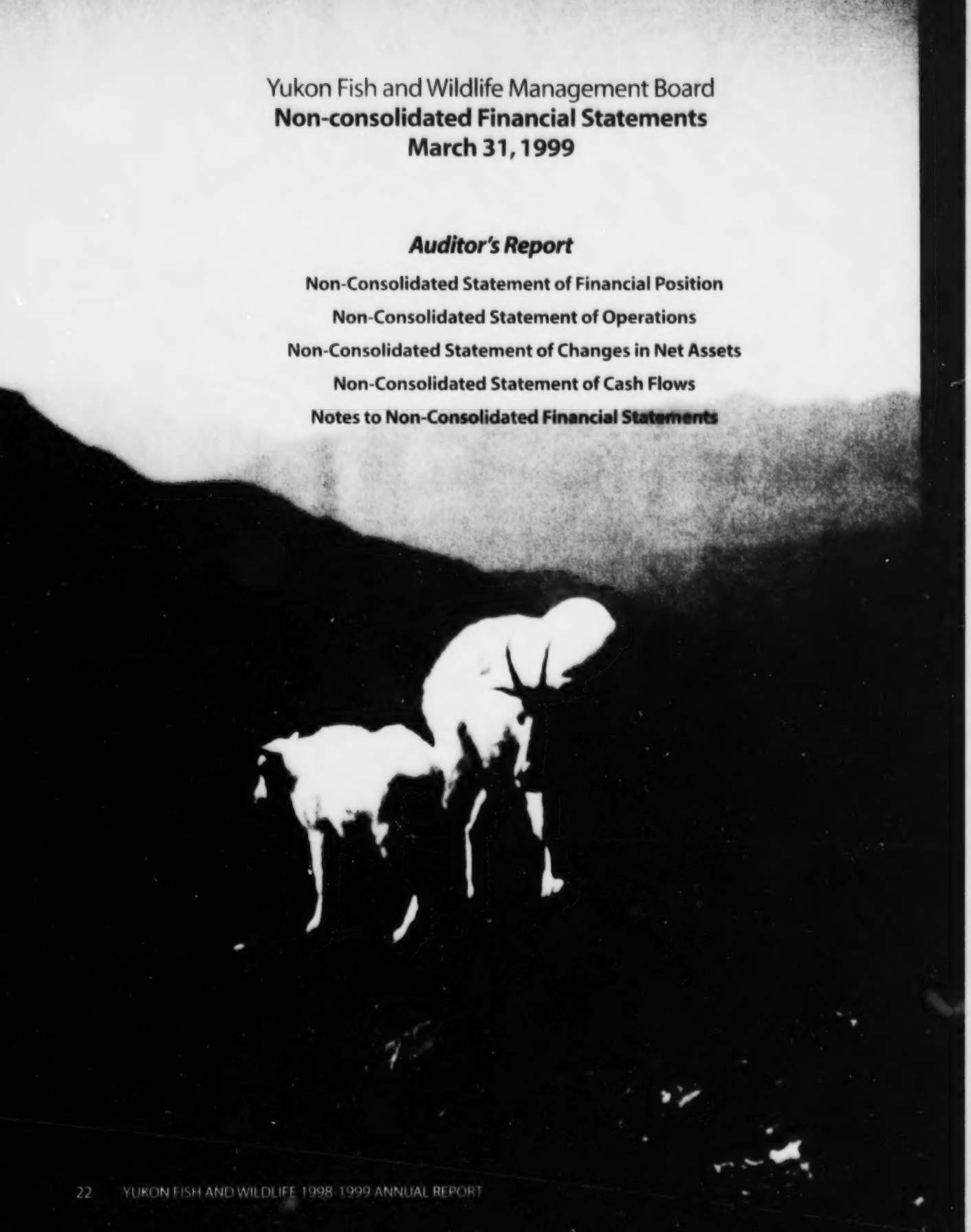
**Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

**Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations**

**Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

**Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

**Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements**



# Auditor's Report

## *To the Board of Directors of Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board:*

I have audited the non-consolidated statement of financial position of Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board as at March 31, 1999 and the non-consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at March 31, 1999 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, except that they are prepared on a non-consolidated basis as explained in note 2a.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

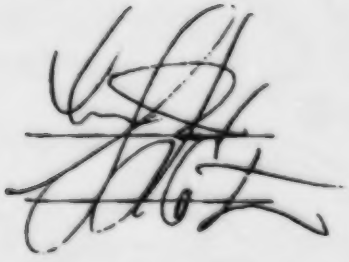
Whitehorse, Yukon

June 7, 1999

# Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
## Non-consolidated Statement of Financial Position
## As at March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| **Current Assets** | | |
| Cash | $ 13,824 | $ 86,934 |
| Short term investments | 54,615 | 22,238 |
| Accounts receivable | 468 | 3,840 |
| GST receivable | 4,865 | 4,057 |
| Prepaid expenses | 100 | 47,480 |
| | 73,872 | 164,549 |
| **Capital Assets (notes 2 & 3)** | **49,731** | **45,496** |
| Bison Research Fund (notes 2 and 4) | 25,386 | - |
| | **$ 148,989** | **$ 210,045** |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| **Current Liabilities** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilties | $ 2,300 | $ 2,702 |
| Wages and employee deductions payable | 11,282 | 8,779 |
| Deferred revenue (notes 2 & 5) | 60,290 | 153,068 |
| | **73,872** | **164,549** |
| **Net Assets** | | |
| Investments in Capital Assets (notes 2 & 3) | 49,731 | 45,496 |
| Bison Research Fund (notes 2 and 4) | 25,386 | - |
| Unrestricted Net Assets | - | - |
| | 75,117 | 45,496 |
| | **$ 148,989** | **$ 210,045** |

Approved By:



Chair

Board Member

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

# Non-consolidated Statement of Operations
# For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | |
| Government of Yukon | $ 539,136 | $ 503,765 |
| Applied to Deferred Revenue (note 5) | (60,290) | (101,068) |
| | **478,846** | **402,697** |
| Traditional Knowledge Conference revenue | 76,125 | - |
| Rental revenue | 5,616 | 5,616 |
| Reimbursements | 2,778 | 4,179 |
| Interest income and other | 10,361 | 8,036 |
| | **573,726** | **420,528** |
| **Expenses** | | |
| Administration fees | - | 4,014 |
| Advertising and promotion | - | 86 |
| Annual working groups | 5,375 | 5,164 |
| Bank charges and interest | 1,017 | 399 |
| Board meetings | 157,321 | 151,985 |
| Board training | - | 11,811 |
| Communications (note 6) | 19,763 | 23,421 |
| Conferences and workshops | 25,866 | 24,179 |
| Insurance | 650 | 688 |
| Internet | 650 | 1,444 |
| Office supplies, postage and photocopying | 10,953 | 6,948 |
| Professional fees | 2,329 | 2,055 |
| Rent | 23,805 | 23,805 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 3,899 | 5,146 |
| Special projects and working groups | 167,811 | 32,914 |
| Staff training and support | 9,826 | 2,578 |
| Telephone and fax | 7,054 | 8,383 |
| Wages and employee benefits | 120,669 | 104,306 |
| | **556,988** | **409,326** |
| **Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenses for the Year** | **$ 16,738** | **$ 11,202** |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

## Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | Bison Research Fund | Investment in Capital Assets | Unrestricted Net Assets | Total 1999 | Total 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at beginning of year** | $ - | $ 45,495 | $ - | $ 45,495 | $ 45,941 |
| Investment in capital assets | - | 16,738 | (16,738) | - | - |
| Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures | **25,386** | **(12,502)** | **16,738** | **29,622** | **(446)** |
| **Balance at end of year** | **$ 25,386** | **$ 49,731** | **$ -** | **$ 75,117** | **$ 45,495** |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

## Non-consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash Flows from Operating Activities** | | |
| Cash received from Yukon Government | $ 438,068 | $ 422,822 |
| Cash received for Traditional Knowledge Conference | 24,125 | 52,000 |
| Cash received for Bison Research Fund | 25,386 | - |
| Cash received from rent | 5,148 | 5,616 |
| Investment and other income received for operating purposes | 16,170 | 8,036 |
| Cash paid for wages and employee benefits | (118,166) | (101,864) |
| Cash paid for materials and services | (389,340) | (351,259) |
| | **1,391** | **35,351** |
| **Cash Flows from Financing and Investing Activities** | | |
| Disposal of capital assets | - | 3,000 |
| Purchase of capital assets | (16,738) | (14,202) |
| Net purchase of short term investments | (32,377) | (22,238) |
| | (49,115) | (33,440) |
| **Net Increase (Decrease )in Cash for the Year** | **(47,724)** | **1,911** |
| **Cash at Beginning of Year** | 86,934 | 85,023 |
| **Cash at End of Year** | **$ 39,210** | **$ 86,934** |
| **Cash is Composed of:** | | |
| Cash | $ 13,824 | $ 86,934 |
| Bison Research Fund | 25,386 | - |
| | **$ 39,210** | **$ 86,934** |

# Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
# Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements
# For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

**1. Purpose of the Organization**

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board was established pursuant to the Umbrella Final Agreement in the Yukon. It acts in the public interest and advises the Government of Yukon, Yukon First Nations and Councils on all matters relating to Fish and Wildlife management legislation, research, policies and programs.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies**

a) Scope of Financial Statements

Generally accepted accounting principles require that financial statements be prepared on a consolidated basis except in limited circumstances. The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Salmon Sub-Committee have not been included in these financial statements. This committee, while under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Board, functions autonomously and copies of their audited financial statements are available separately to all members. It was considered that the non-consolidated basis of presentation was the more informative presentation for the members.

In all other respects, these non-consolidated financial statements are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

b) Short Term Investments

Short term investments are shown at the lower of cost and market value of the investments.

c) Capital Assets and Investments in Capital Assets

Amortization of capital assets is provided at rates sufficient to amortize the cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Equipment is amortized using the declining balance method at the rates set out in note 3. Leasehold improvements are being amortized on a straight line basis over 5 years. Net assets invested in Capital Assets reflects the amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Board.

d) Bison Research Fund

The Bison Research Fund is composed of monies received from the Yukon Outfitters Association, the Yukon Fish and Game Association, the World Wildlife fund and interest income. These funds are only to be used for bison research. More information is provided in note 4.

e) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents monies received in the current year which are available to cover expenses in the next fiscal year as described in note 5.

## 3. Capital Assets

| | | 1999 | | | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | Cost | Accumulated Amortization | Net | Net |
| Furniture & equipment | 20% | $ 52,406 | $ 24,060 | $ 28,346 | $ 33,461 |
| Computer equipment | 30% | 25,588 | 12,139 | 13,449 | 8,768 |
| Leasehold improvements | 1/5 SL. | 12,692 | 4,756 | 7,936 | 3,266 |
| | | **$ 90,686** | **$ 40,955** | **$ 49,731** | **$ 45,495** |

## 4. Bison Research Fund

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | | |
| Yukon Outfitters Association | $ 5,393 | $ - |
| Yukon Fish and Game Association | 16,727 | - |
| World Wildlife Fund | 3,000 | - |
| Interest income | 266 | - |
| | **$ 25,386** | **$ -** |

There were no expenditures from this fund during the year.

## 5. Deferred Revenue

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| Traditional Knowledge Conference | $ - | $ 52,000 |
| Government of Yukon Contribution Agreement | 60,290 | 101,068 |
| | **$ 60,290** | **$ 153,068** |

A new Government of Yukon contribution agreement expires on March 31, 2000.
Any monies not expensed by the end of this agreement are repayable to the Government of Yukon.

## 6. Communications

The following communications activities occurred during the year:

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| Annual report | $ 8,014 | $ 7,920 |
| Proposed regulation changes | 5,995 | 9,592 |
| Honoraria | 460 | - |
| Promotional items | - | 4,016 |
| Open house | 2,259 | 1,013 |
| Commissioner's Potlatch | 500 | - |
| Miscellaneous | 2,535 | 880 |
| | **$ 19,763** | **$ 23,421** |

## 7. Honoraria

Honoraria to board members and elders were paid out for meetings and various activities. Total honoraria paid out were:

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| Annual working groups | $ 4,450 | $ 3,170 |
| Board meetings | 102,095 | 102,673 |
| Board training | - | 6,000 |
| Conferences and workshops | 23,265 | 12,153 |
| Special projects and working groups | 26,351 | 17,020 |
| | **$ 156,161** | **$ 141,016** |

## 8. Uncertainty Due to the Year 2000 Issue

If the Year 2000 issue is not addressed by the Board and its major customers, suppliers and other third party business associates, the impact on the Board's operations and financial reporting may range from minor error to significant systems failure which could affect the Board's ability to conduct normal business operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 issue affecting the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, including those related to the efforts of customers, suppliers, or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

## 9. Financial instruments

The Board's financial instrument's consist of cash, short term investments, receivables, payables and deferred revenues. Unless otherwise noted, it is the management's opinion that the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board is not exposed to significant intest, currency or credit risks arising from these finiancial instruments. The fair value s of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

# Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## *Introduction*

Chapter 27 of the Umbrella Final Agreement established the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust. The Objective of the Trust is:

> "To restore, enhance and protect fish and wildlife populations and their habitat in the Yukon, so as to achieve the objectives of Chapter 16: Fish and Wildlife (UFA)".

The Council for Yukon First Nations, the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of Canada (the Parties to the UFA) have contributed to the Trust for 4 years (1995-1998 inclusively). The total contributions were $3.5 million.

12 Trustees who are also the members of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board (YFWMB) operate the Trust. The Trust Indenture Agreement sets out the legal, financial and administrative rules and practices that the Trustees must follow. In addition, the Trustees have developed Operating Procedures to guide the more specific aspects of administering the Trust. The Trust Executive Committee, made up of a Chair and 2 other Trustees provides direction to the Trust Executive Director, between Trust meetings.

Under the direction of the Trustees the Trust Executive Director works on the following four task areas of Trust management and administration:

1. Proposal- Call/Technical Review/Selection
2. Project- Administration/Monitoring
3. Administrative Support
4. Financial Administration

The Executive Director has the assistance of a Financial Manager shared with the YFWMB. The Trustees and Executive Director have been well served by a volunteer Investment Advisor, Jeff Frketich, and would like to thank him for his valuable advice.

## *Trustees*

There were changes in the Trust during early 1999 as 5 Trustees finished their terms of office and 5 new Trustees joined us. A big thank you goes out to departing Trustees: Roger Alfred, Bruce Charlie, James Close, Tess Madigan and Charlie Stricker for making a contribution to getting the Trust up and running and starting to fulfill its mandate of Chapter 27 in the UFA.

Welcome to: Clyde Blackjack, Niels Jacobsen, Ed Kormendy, Yvonne Lepage and Mike Vance who recently became Trustees.

## *Proposals and Projects*

As previously reported in the 1997/98 Annual Report the 2ND Call for Proposals (January 1, 1998 to March 6, 1998) resulted in 26 Proposals being received. The Trust conducted the 1998/99 Project Selection Process which included a Proposal Technical Review and approved funding totaling $151,752 for 12 Projects. This Report provides only an overview of these Projects and the funding approved for each (see the Table, Projects Selected: May 1/1998, attached).

The Interim and Final Reports for each 1998/99 Project are filed in the Fish and Wildlife Management Board office for anyone wishing more detailed information. The Trustees are interested in having these reports used by the general public, by potential project proponents and by government agencies for furthering work on enhancement, restoration and protection of fish and wildlife and their habitats.

The 3RD Call for Proposals was carried out in January and February 1999 and resulted in 10 new Proposals being received. There were 3 multi-year Projects from 1998/99 that would also be considered for continuation in 1999/2000.

## *Financial*

As at March 31/1999, the Trust Financial Statements indicate that the Trust now stands at $3,690,113 which is invested in Government securities and guaranteed fixed deposits. The Trust will use only the interest on these invested funds for Projects and Trust administrative expenses, after deducting an allowance for inflation to maintain the initial value of the Trust capital. The total interest earned for the fiscal year ending March 31/1999 was $168,204. Due to changes in the financial market and interest rates it is not known precisely how much the annual interest will be. Each year the Trustees will review Trust financial statements and determine how much funding will be available for projects.

***Contacting the Trust***

Please direct all requests for information about the Trust to:

Executive Director
Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust
Box 5726
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5L5
Ph: 667-3754 Fax: 867-393-6947
E-Mail: yfmb@hypertech.yk.ca

# Projects Selected: May 1/98 (for 1998/1999)

| # | Project Name and Proponent | | Funds From FWET |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-98 | Development of a Moose Habitat Suitability Map (W.R.F.N.) | | |
| | Proponent: Karen Clyde | | $10,834 |
| 2-98 | Teslin Lake Trout: Traditional Knowledge Survey & Management Strategies | | |
| | Proponent(s): Teslin Tlingit Council, White Mountain Environmental Consulting | | $ 8,155 |
| 3-98 | Alsek River Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment and Habitat Protection Program | | |
| | Proponent: Champagne - Aishihik First Nation | | $20,000 |
| 4-98 | Chinook Book- Second Printing | | |
| | Proponent: Yukon Fish and Game Association | | $ 9,000 |
| 5-98 | A Home for Mayo: Habitat Organization, Mobilization and Evaluation | | |
| | Proponent: Mayo District Renewable Resources Council | | $25,000 |
| 6-98 | Floating Nest Platforms for Canada Geese in the Nisutlin | Yr 1 | $9,700 |
| | Plains | Yr 2 | $12,050 |
| | Proponent: Sylvie Binette | Yr 3 | $12,050 |
| 7-98 | Bird House Building | | |
| | Proponent: Jack Hulland School | | $ 3,000 |
| 8-98 | The Caribou Commons Project | | |
| | Proponent: Friends of Yukon Rivers and Yukon Conservation Society | | $10,000 |
| 9-98 | Stewart River Watershed: Wetland Assessment | Yr 1 | $ 5,125 |
| | Proponent: Na Cho Nyak Dun First Nation | Yr 2 | $ 5,125 |
| | | Yr 3 | $ 5,125 |
| 10-98 | Game Guardian Program in the Southern Lakes Area | Yr 1 | $28,000 |
| | Proponent: Southern Lakes Caribou Steering Committee | Yr 2 | $28,000 |
| | | Yr 3 | $28,000 |
| 11-98 | Traditional Knowledge and its Application Toward Wildlife Management in the Ross River Traditional Territory | | |
| | Proponent: Ross River Dena Council | | $17,000 |
| 12-98 | Evaluation of Hooking Mortality Resulting from Live Release Fishing Practices | | |
| | Proponent: Laberge Environmental Services | | $ 5,938 |
| **XX** | **Total Funds Approved from the Trust** | | **$ 151,752** |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

**Financial Statements**

**March 31, 1999**

## Auditor's Report


Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Operations

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to Financial Statements

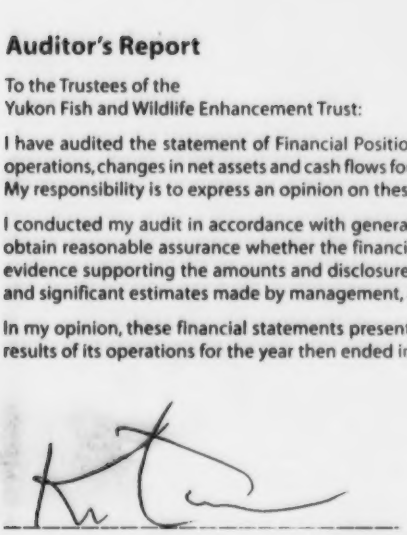

## Auditor's Report

To the Trustees of the
Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust:

I have audited the statement of Financial Position of Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust as at March 31, 1999 and the statements o operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust management My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit tc obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles usec and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at March 31, 1999 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Whitehorse, Yukon

June 7, 1999

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## Statement of Financial Position
## As at March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash | $ 41,603 | $ 71,302 |
| Marketable securities and investments (note 3) | 3,621,475 | 3,156,114 |
| GST receivable | 954 | - |
| Investment income receivable | 26,081 | 27,364 |
| Due from Council of Yukon First Nations | - | 404,392 |
| | $ 3,690,113 | $ 3,659,172 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | $ 11,238 | $ 1,400 |
| Due to Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board | - | 3,840 |
| | 11,238 | 5,240 |
| **NET ASSETS** | | |
| Unrestricted Net Assets | 3,678,875 | 3,653,932 |
| | $ 3,690,113 | $ 3,659,172 |

Approved by:

Trustee

Trustee

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## Statement of Operations - Unrestricted
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | |
| Contributions | | |
| Government of Canada | $ - | $ 288,851 |
| Government of Yukon | - | 288,851 |
| Council of Yukon First Nations | - | 404,392 |
| | - | 982,094 |
| Interest income | 168,204 | 94,634 |
| | **168,204** | **1,076,728** |
| **Expenses** | | |
| Administration fees | 1,390 | 9,080 |
| Advertising and promotion | 769 | 1,294 |
| Bank charges and interest | 70 | - |
| Executive director | 25,694 | - |
| Office supplies and miscellaneous | 1,576 | 156 |
| Professional fees | 1,033 | 1,080 |
| Project expense (note 4) | 112,540 | - |
| Telephone | 189 | - |
| | 143,261 | 11,610 |
| **Excess (Shortage) of Revenue Over Expenses For the Year** | **$24,943** | **$ 1,065,118** |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at Beginning of Year** | **$ 3,653,932** | **$ 2,588,815** |
| Excess (shortage) of revenue over expenses in year | 24,943 | 1,065,117 |
| **Balance at End of Year** | **$ 3,678,875** | **$ 3,653,932** |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## Statement of Cash Flows
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Provided by (used for ) Operations | | |
| Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year | $ 24,943 | $ 1,065,117 |
| GST receivable | (954) | 35 |
| Investment income receivable | 1,283 | (18,422) |
| Due from Council of Yukon First Nations | 404,392 | (404,392) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 9,838 | 410 |
| Due to Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board | (3,840) | 3,840 |
| | 435,662 | 646,588 |
| Cash Provided by (used for) Investments | | |
| Net decrease (increase) in marketable securities and investments | (465,361) | (642,514) |
| Increase (Decrease) In Cash For The Year | (29,699) | 4,074 |
| Cash And Cash Equivalents | | |
| At Beginning Of Year | 71,302 | 67,228 |
| Cash And Cash Equivalents At End Of Year | $ 41,603 | $ 71,302 |

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust

## Notes to Financial Statements
## For the Year Ended March 31, 1999

**1. Purpose Of The Organization**

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust was established in February, 1995 under the provisions of an Umbrella Final Agreement between the Council for Yukon First Nations, the Government of Canada and the Yukon Territorial Government. The objective of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust is to restore, enhance and protect fish and wildlife populations and their habitat in the Yukon. The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust is presently registered as a charitable organization for purposes of granting receipts to persons making gifts to the Trust.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant to the Board:

a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contributions and investments are recorded on an accrual basis.

b) Marketable Securities and Investments

Marketable securities and investments are carried at the lower of cost and fair market value. Details are provided in note 3.

c) Contributed Services

Volunteers contribute many hours per year to assist the Trust in carrying out its service delivery activities. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

**3. Marketable Securities and Investments**

| | 1999 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost as at year end is: | | |
| Bankers Acceptance Notes | $ 2,621,905 | $ 3,136,114 |
| Toronto Dominion Debenture Note | 1,000,000 | — |
| | $ 3,621,905 | $ 3,136,114 |
| Fair market value as at year end is: | | |
| Bankers Acceptance Notes | $ 2,621,905 | $ 3,136,114 |
| CIBC Floating Rate Note | 999,570 | — |
| | $ 3,621,475 | $ 3,136,114 |

**4. Project Expense**

The following projects were undertaken in the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Moose habitat | $ 9,751 |
| Teslin Lake trout | 8,155 |
| Mayo habitat | 16,670 |
| Goose platforms | 9,700 |
| Bird house building | 3,000 |
| Caribou Commons | 10,000 |
| Stewart River watershed | 5,125 |
| Southern Lake game guardianship | 24,200 |
| Fish Mortality evaluation | 5,939 |
| Alsek River salmon | 20,000 |
| | $ 112,540 |

**5. Uncertainty due to the Year 2000 Issue**

If the Year 2000 issue is not addressed by the Trust and its major customers, suppliers and other third party business associates, the impact on the Trust's operations and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant systems failure which could affect the Trust's ability to conduct normal business operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 issue affecting the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust, including those related to the efforts of customers, suppliers, or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

**6. Financial Instruments**

The Trust's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities and investments, receivables and payables. Unless otherwise noted, it is the Trustees opinion that the Trust is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

# Appendix A:

## UFA Implementation Plan Obligations

### *Mandate:*

A Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be established, as of the effective date of Settlement Legislation, as the primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife management in the Yukon (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.1).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board, acting in the public interest and consistent with this chapter and taking into consideration all relevant factors including recommendations of the Councils, may make recommendations to the Minister, to Yukon First Nations and to the Councils, on all matters related to Fish and Wildlife management, Legislation, research, policies, and programs (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.11).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board may make recommendations pursuant to Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.12.

### *Organizational Structure:*

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be comprised of twelve members.

Yukon shall nominate six members, one of whom shall be selected in consultation and concurrence with Canada (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.2).

Yukon First Nations shall nominate six members, by causing the Council for Yukon Indians to make the nominations on behalf of Yukon First Nations after consultation with Yukon First Nations (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.2).

The Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint the nominees to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 2.12.2.3, 2.12.2.4).

The majority of representatives of Government and the majority of representatives of Yukon First Nations shall be Yukon residents (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.4).

One third of the initial appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be made for three years, one third for four years, and one-third for five years.

Thereafter, appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be for five years (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.5).

All appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be during good behavior (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.5).

The provisions of Umbrella Final Agreement UFA 2.12.2 sl apply to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board.

### *Operations:*

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall determine own procedures for selecting its chairperson from its membership (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3).

The Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint the chairperson selected by the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3).

In the event that the Fish and Wildlife Management Boarc fails to select a chairperson within 60 days of the position being vacant, the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint a chairperson from the membership of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board after consultation w the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3.1).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be accountable to the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resourc for its expenditures (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.8).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall prepare an annual budget, subject to approval by the Yukon Minister Renewable Resources. The budget approval process will respect the Board's discretion over the allocation of funds be available to the Board under the Plan (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.9).

### *Activities:*

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall establish tl Salmon Sub-Committee pursuant to Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.17 at its initial meeting or as soon as practicable thereafter.

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall undertake activities pursuant to its obligations as set out in Chapter and its obligations in Chapter 27, the Yukon Fish and Wildl Enhancement Trust.

We need to use TK
when we:
• define problems
• obtain info needed to address problems
• identify how to solve problems
• revise policies, legislation, programs
• evaluate
(assess impacts)
develop technologies)
design
collect materials)